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facsimile transmittal

To: Jason Recek Fax: 571.270.2975
From: Jim Boice Date: 6/11/2009
Attachment: Proposed agenda Pages: 11
Re: 10/689,432 (RPS920030021US1)

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Dear Examiner Recek:

Thank you for taking my call today. Attached is a proposed agenda for our teleconference on **Monday, June 15 at 11:00 EDT**. I will call you at 571.270.1975 at that time.

Thanks again!

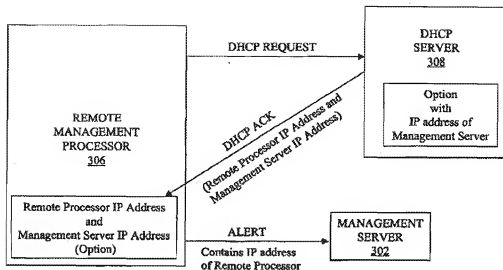
Best regards,



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When remote management processor 306 requests an IP address from DHCP server 308, the DHCP server 308 sends a packet to the remote management processor 306. This packet contains not only the newly-assigned IP address for remote management processor 306, but it also includes Option data. This Option data includes the address of management server 302. By extracting the address of management server 302 from the Option data, remote management processor 306 can send management server 302 an alert, letting management server 302 know that remote management processor 306 has received its requested IP address from DHCP server 308.

A combination of the cited art does not appear to teach or suggest this feature. The present Office Action cites paragraphs [0287] – [0288] of *Hanson*, which states:

[0286] It is common to use a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) to automatically configure network devices that are newly activated on such a subnet. For example, a DHCP server on the sub-net typically provides its clients with (among other things) a valid network address to "lease". DHCP clients may not have permanently assigned, "hard coded" network addresses. Instead, at boot time, the DHCP client requests a network address from the DHCP server. The DHCP server has a pool of network addresses that are available for assignment.

When a DHCP client requests a network address, the DHCP server assigns, or leases, an available address from that pool to the client. The assigned network address is then "owned" by the client for a specified period ("lease duration"). When the lease expires, the network address is returned to the pool and becomes available for reassignment to another client. In addition to automatically assigning network addresses, DHCP also provides netmasks and other configuration information to clients running DHCP client software. More information concerning the standard DHCP protocol can be found in RFC2131.

288? [0287] Thus, when a Mobile End System 104 using DHCP roams from one subnet to another, it will appear with a new network address. In accordance with the present invention, Mobile End Systems 104 and Mobility Management Server 102 take advantage of the automatic configuration functionality of DHCP, and coordinate together to ensure that the Mobility Management Server recognizes the Mobile End System's "new" network address and associates it with the previously-established connection the Mobility Management Server is proxying on its behalf.

As highlighted, the cited passage states that a Mobility Management Server 102 can recognize the new network address of a client (Mobile End System 104). "How" the Mobility Management Server 102 actually obtains that new network address of the client (or even knows that such an address has been assigned) is taught in paragraph [0289], which states:

[0289] The present invention provides DHCP listeners to monitor the DHCP broadcast messages and thereby ascertain whether a particular Mobile End System 104 has roamed from one subnet to another and is being offered the ability to acquire a new network address by DHCP.

As further clarified in paragraph [0300] of *Hanson*, information about the new IP addresses is "continually updated based on DHCP broadcast traffic appearing on network 108."

That is, the Mobility Management Server 102 "listens" for data traffic from the DHCP server, which broadcasts new IP addresses onto the network. If the Mobility Management Server 102 recognizes one of the IP addresses as being sent to a client that it supervises, then it makes a note as such. Thus, the client's new IP address is sent from the DHCP server to the Mobility Management Server, NOT from the client to the Mobility Management Server.

Regarding new **Claim 22**, a combination of the cited art does not appear to teach or suggest:

“A computer-implemented method of enabling a notification to a management server that a client has received an internet protocol (IP) address from a dynamic host control protocol (DHCP) server, the method comprising:

a DHCP server receiving a request for an IP address from a client; and
in response to receiving the request, the DHCP server transmitting a requested client IP address and a management server address to the client, wherein the management server address is an IP address of a management server that monitors operations of the client, and wherein the management server address enables the client to transmit the requested client IP address to the management server,” as supported by FIG. 3 and paragraph [0018] of the originally filed specification.